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The China Mail.

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號九廿月七年三十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1913.

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SOLE AGENTS:

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Hongkong, January 3, 1913.

THE RIGHT TO DIE.

A verdict of *felo de se* was returned at the Hampstead Coroner's Court recently at the resumed inquest on Mrs. Sam Olga Jacoby, aged third-eight, the wife of Mr. John Jacoby, a lace manufacturer, of Crediton-road, West Hampstead.

Mrs. Jacoby had been in bad health for the last three years, and had undergone four operations. A few days before her death, though cheerful, she spoke to her husband of death, and wrote what she said she believed "would be her farewell letter. She often said that when she was no use to her children she would be justified in taking her life.

In a farewell letter she wrote:—
"I have made up my mind to take a sleeping draught instead of having another attack. It may be my farewell to you. I am getting worse and worse. I think there is no harm in shortening it."

Dr. Ludwig Freyberger said death was due to an overdose of emulsion.
"We have no evidence of any unsoundness of mind," said the coroner. "In fact, the evidence is contrary to that."

"I distinctly wish the jury to return a verdict in accordance with the evidence," said Mr. Jacoby. "My wife only did what she felt she had a perfect right to do. If the jury returned a verdict from sentiment it would be an insult to my wife's memory."

The jury, after consultation in private, returned a verdict of "*felo de se*."

SIX-YEAR-OLD WIDOW.

The second wedding of the thirteen-year-old daughter of Haricharan Chakra, barty—the first Hindu widow who has ever remarried—took place at Chittagong, India. Her first husband died when she was six years old.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at the season of the year you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be neglected with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MILKMAID

STERILIZED
NATURAL
MILK.



TRY IT ICED.

A Natural

Summer

Drink.

FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERY STORES.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

9.15 P.M. EVERY EVENING 9.15 P.M.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE KROMATS.

Widow's Sad Mistake
COMIC PICTURE

The way to Pay One's Debts.

THE BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED DRAMATIC FILM
THE BURDEN

Hongkong, June 4, 1913.

A CHOICE SELECTION

FRY'S KING GEORGE V.

AND QUEEN MARY

CHOCOLATES.

CADBURY'S IMPERIAL CHOCOLATES.

A SPECIALITY

FRESH HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES.

Weismann, Limited.

Hongkong, July 29, 1913.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE



"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

**CADBURY'S
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In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1909.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1830.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE. MICROHANTIL, Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig-Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandeliers. Nos. 25 and
27, Hing Loos Street, (Red Street) west of
Central Market Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1909.

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

An Ideal Family Hotel, where Living is a Real Pleasure.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT

Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.

Under the Personal Management of

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Hongkong

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SHIPBUILDERS, RAYORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6".
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Ropes, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,

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MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. Ruxin, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon
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HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

EVENING DRESS GOODS—

Court Shoes, Dress Bows, Shirts etc.

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ALL ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

OUTFITTING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. QUALITY AND WORK-

MANSHIP BY THE MOST EXPERIENCED CUTTERS GUARANTEED.

OUR BREAD

PERFECTION.

CAKES & PASTRY

PAR EXCELLENCE

TIFFINS, DINNERS & REFRESHMENTS THE BEST.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1913.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM

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PEARL HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA HALL.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPEN to the South Wind in Summer and protected from the North-east Wind in
Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent
island for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Terms—From \$5 per day Max

Town Office. Telephone Add: "pearl".

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NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION

AND "CLEANLINESS"

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Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 550 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

BUTTERMILK

AND

GLYCERIN AND CUCUMBER SOAPS

ARE IDEAL FOR BATH AND TOILET.

20 cents per Tablet \$1.00 for six Tablets.

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TRADE

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Mineral Water.

The Best Table Water.

PT. Per Case 4 Dozen.....\$5.00. BABY, Per Case 5 Dozen.....\$5.00.

Agents: **TOKYO HOTEL**, 381, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 16, 1913.

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(W. ASSOMULL & Co.)

Late of D'Aguilar Street HAVE REMOVED to Commodious premises at
No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

In addition to SILKS, DRAPERIES and a large variety of other Goods an entirely
new line has been opened up in JEWELLERY.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

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Constitution. Sir Francis Pigott. 1.50.

The Land of the Blue Poppy (Travels of a

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don Ward. 6.50

Siam, translated from the French of Pierre

Loti. 6.00

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Socialism and Democracy in Europe.
Samuel P. Orth. 4.50

The Public Schools and the Empire. Rev.
H. B. Gray. 4.50

Tales of the Mermaid Tavern. Alfred
Noyes. 4.50

Pressing Questions (Profit-Sharing,
Women's Suffrage, Electoral Reform).
A. H. Mackmurdo. 2.75

The New World in the South: Australia
in the Making. Fitchett. 2.50

Antarctic Days. Murray and Marston. 4.00

The Truth about Woman. O. G. Hatley
6.00

Collected Poems of Alice Meynell. 4.00

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Barry O'Brien. 2.75

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Water Purification and Sewage Disposal.
J. Tillman. 6.00

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Telephony. 2.50

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Reconstitution from Electric Shock. Dr.
O. A. Lauffer. 1.50

Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering
Formulae. New Edition. 4.00

Diseases of the Skin. David Walsh. 4.50

Maps and Survey. Arthur Hinks. 4.50

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Advise you to eat and drink nothing that has not
been boiled, cooked or otherwise sterilized.

AQUARIUS WATERS

(MINERAL, SODA, LEMONADE, FOSFERADO &c.)

ARE ALL PREPARED FROM

DISTILLED WATER ONLY.

SOLE AGENTS:

Caldbeck, Macgegor & Co.

(Established 1864.)

INTIMATIONS

DRINK THE BEST.

San Miguel Draught Pilsener Beer

Michael & Co.

Agents.

Tel. No. 1463.

(OLD POST OFFICE.) Pedder's Streets.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

3 STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	1" to 15"	1" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

501

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS BUNKERS and HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for FOUNDRY, SMELTING and HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE FIRECLAY, STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

LANCHOW COAL

Coal from the Administration's Lanchow Mines can be obtained on application to the Agents, SIEMSEN & Co.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

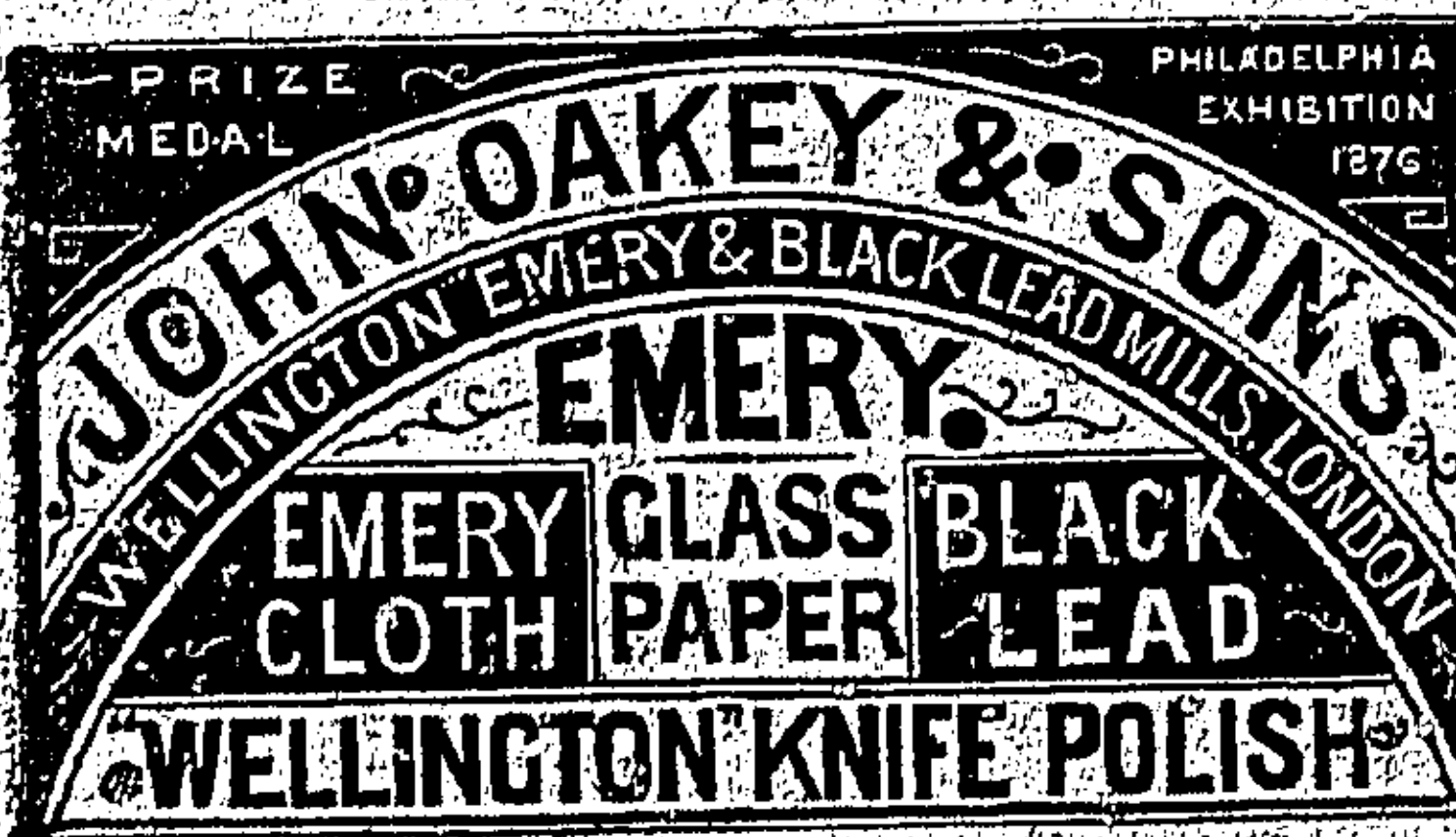
The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at home.

Price \$14 per annum, including postage. THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WALLINGTON MILLS," LONDON.

SHIPPING GAZETTE

(From Shipping and Engineering.)

Captain F. Hamblin, from leave, has gone master, Hainan.

Mr. A. P. Sangster, acting master, Hainan, has gone chief officer, same ship.

Mr. C. Lepoutre, acting chief officer, Hainan, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. L. Schindler, acting second officer, Hainan, has gone third officer, same ship.

Mr. A. W. Davis, chief officer, Kwang-tai, is on special service.

Mr. L. C. Goh, second officer, Kwang-tai, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. Anderson has been appointed second officer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. W. H. Sanders, from leave, has gone third engineer, Hainan.

Mr. J. Sherriff, third engineer, Hainan, has gone third engineer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. R. C. Thompson, acting chief officer, Kwang-tai, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. C. T. Everingham, second officer, Kwang-tai, has gone second officer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. J. P. Gibson, second officer, Kwang-tai, has gone acting chief officer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. J. McAlister, second officer, Kwang-tai, has gone chief officer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. G. A. Kay, acting orders, has gone second officer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. P. Fladgate, 2nd officer, Kwang-tai, has resigned.

Mr. F. J. Gill, from leave, has gone chief officer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. C. W. Foster has been appointed superintending second officer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. P. C. Hutchings, superintending second officer, Kwang-tai, has resigned.

Mr. A. G. Smith, from leave, has gone chief officer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. P. Clark is appointed second officer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. W. C. Ramsey, second officer, Kwang-tai, has resigned.

Mr. G. H. Alcock, chief officer, Kwang-tai, has gone superintending, Kwang-tai.

Mr. J. Cumming, third engineer, Kwang-tai, has gone third engineer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. W. Bowdon has been appointed third engineer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. J. P. Christie, third engineer, Kwang-tai, has gone third engineer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. J. F. Gordon has been appointed third engineer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. J. Baxter, 2nd engineer, Kwang-tai, is on leave.

Mr. W. Kerr, third engineer, Kwang-tai, has gone acting second engineer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. S. W. Windin has been appointed acting third engineer, Kwang-tai.

Mr. D. McKee, third engineer, Kwang-tai, has gone third engineer, Kwang-tai.

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YUAN SHIH-KAI'S COUNTER REVOLUTION.

A somewhat remarkable view of the present situation in China is given in a recent telegram from the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Peking. He tells us that Yuan Shih-kai has now plainly settled his line of action, and is evidently prepared to attempt a thorough counter-revolution, making Nationalism that is to say, the old-fashioned Chinese Nationalism, the main plank in his political platform. In a series of Presidential orders he plainly appeals to every Chinese prejudice, and attempts to make out that the revolutionary leaders are men whose usefulness has ceased, and who are therefore to be removed from the background, gently assuming for himself full patriarchal authority. The excerpts which the correspondent quotes from these orders would seem to afford some justification for the views he expresses. One of the orders decrees that all colleges, schools, and public bodies are to revive the sacrificial ceremony of Confucius, which is to be carefully and minutely ordained. The correspondent remarks that this is of the highest importance, not only politically, since it makes the Reform party iconoclasts, but also because if obeyed, it means a death-blow to the hopes which the Christian missions have cherished in China since the revolution. Real religious freedom, he says, cannot exist if Confucianism is re-established officially. Moreover, it is already foreboding that Yuan Shih-kai will worship as Patriarch at the Temple of Heaven. He adds: "The fact that the Peking Government asked for special Christian prayers for the Republic throughout England and America only two months ago, now assumes a particularly ugly aspect. Indeed, regarding the present position with impartial eyes, it can truthfully be said that the history of official China since 1911 appears to be expressed in the one pregnant word—bluff. Macaulay's historic New Zealand is in danger of being hopelessly outclassed. In the distant tomorrow it will certainly be some bespectacled Chinese cynic, who, with the Six Classics under one arm and Nietzsche's philosophy under the other, quizzically surveys the ruins of St. Paul's exclaiming: 'Nothing really matters, excepting illness.' This, of course, is somewhat picturesque, not to say extravagant, language, but those who understand the Chinese people best have always felt that if a sound and permanent form of Government was to arise on new lines, they must be Chinese lines. All the information coming to hand indicates that any attempt to run the Chinese Republic on the up-to-date Western system is doomed to failure. It would only be an imitation Republic, as has been truly said. 'In the East, as elsewhere, the changes must be slow and work from within outwards, not from without inwards; and self-government, under any of its manifestations, does not precede it.' Yuan Shih-kai is, no doubt, fully conscious of this, and there is probably, therefore, more method in what to some observers seems his madness than the outside world is aware of.

In the meantime the financial situation in China is still a very pressing one. Some figures quoted by the correspondent referred to above show how serious it is. Chinese finance, as he rightly says, should rest upon Chinese resources, not upon foreign loans. Yuan Shih-kai must realize that unless rich Central and South China willingly comes to the rescue the country must finally become bankrupt. Unless Parliament willingly votes taxation, only small doses given through provincial compassion will ever reach the capital. An official statement made by the Finance Ministry in the Lower House on 20th inst. showed only \$51,000,000 as the Central Government's half-year revenue, against \$108,000,000 expenses. The fact that the province only remitted \$18,600,000, and that the deficit of \$117,000,000, although partially covered by the proceeds of the loan, makes further huge borrowings essential, is naturally causing consternation. Parliament has already totally rejected the form and manner of the Budget as submitted, and the documents have been sent back and ordered to be re-drafted, thus making a fresh bone of contention.

TRAGIC AFFAIR ON THE MONGOLIA.

SUICIDE OF CHIEF STEWARD.

A painful tragedy occurred on board the P.M. steamer Mongolia on June 28th, during the liner's voyage from Yokohama to Honolulu. Sometime on that day, the chief steward, Mr. Donohue, seems to have committed suicide by jumping overboard, no further trace having been found of him since then.

The Japan Advertiser states that at 5.15 on the morning of the 28th ultimo he was seen by a boy while the latter was engaged in cleaning the brasswork in one of the cabins, and he was also seen passing by the purser's office, but from that point nothing could be ascertained regarding his movements. When the Steamer reached Honolulu the local Pressmen displayed great interest in the occurrence, and even advanced the suggestion that Donohue might have been the victim of foul play, but those most intimate with him and his reputation among his fellow-officers and subordinates scout the idea that he had any personal enemy who would have pushed him overboard.

The chief steward, though a comparatively young man, was one of the oldest employees of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and among the few lucky survivors of the terrible disaster to the Rio de Janeiro which foundered in San Francisco harbour. Donohue was a bachelor, and apparently in good health, while financially he was supposed to be doing exceptionally well, so that his associates are at a loss to account for his tragic act save on the assumption that it was the result of a sudden mental aberration. On the other hand, his disappearance may have been due to accident, but considering the circumstances this appears unlikely. Failing an unexpected clue, Donohue's death will remain a mystery.

With one or two exceptions, says the "Victoria Colonist," the officers of the Blue Funnel intermediary steamship Ajax are in the bracketed class and naturally do not look with favour on the new steamship service, inaugurated, between Hongkong and Victoria, inasmuch as it will keep them away from their "better halves" for an indefinite period. Prior to the sailing of the Ajax from Liverpool, the officers lodged a protest with the Alfred Holt Company, and they are feeling better disposed towards everybody when they were given assurance that they would either return or be transferred within twelve months.

A neat "Spenserism" from the "Dumfries Academy Magazine." "Did you see the butterfly?" "Yes, I saw it flutter by."

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dairy dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Compiled by Thursday, July 24th, 1913. At 100 cents per Dollar (American).

Butcher Meat	
Best Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mau Lung Pa	18
Roast—Ham Ngau Yuh	18
Roast—Shiu	18
Breast—Nagu Lam	12
Soup—Tong Yuk	18
Steak—Ngau Yuh Pa	18
Sirloin Colon—Ngau Lau	23
Sausages—Ngau Chong	20
Gallop's Brains—Know	10
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	45
Cornd—Ham Ngau Yuh	50
Head—Ngau Tai	15
Heart—Ngau Sun	12
Hump—Salt—Ngau Kiu	15
Salt	13
Feet—Ngau Kark	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yuh	2
Tail—Ngau Mei	19
Liver—Ngau Kiu	11
Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calf Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-kau	31
Mutton Chop—Yung Pui Kwai	15
Leg—Yung Pui	25
Shoulder—Yung Shau	22
Pine Chitlings—Chu Chong	27
Brains—Chu Know	2
Feet—Chu Kark	12
Chu Chai	3
Head—Chu Tai	18
Heart—Chu Sun	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	8
Liver—Chu Sun	14
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwai	25
Leg—Chu Tai	27
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	24
Chu Trap Pig's Fry	30
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yung Tai Kark	55
Heart—Yung Sun	7
Kidneys—Yung Yiu	15
Liver—Yung Sun	15
Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai	22
Suet, Beef—Sung Ngau Yuh	19
Mutton—Sung Yung Yau	25
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuh	18
Sausages—Ngau Chai Chong	18

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Chai	34
Capon, Large, mall—Sun Kai	34
Ducks—Ap	20
Doves—Pan Kai	20
Eggs—Hui—Kai Tai	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	38
Hainan—Hoi Nam	32
Geese—Ngau Kai	26
Geese, Wild—Shang-ho, Ten Ngau pau	—
Geese, Wild—Wong Kong	—
Geese, Wild—Tu Chai	—
Partridges—Oho Khoo	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip	32
Quail—Hoi Hoi Pak Kip	25
Quail—Um Chum	—
Rice Birds—Wo Fe Chong	—
Snipe—Sa Choy	—
Turkeys—Chok—Phor Kai Kung	16
Hen	—
Wild Ducks, Shanghai—Shang-ho Kai	—
Teal—Sai Ap Chai	—
Wild Ducks Canton—Sung Shing Kai	—

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	9
Bream—Eiu Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Rim Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	20
Codfish—Mun Yu	20
Croaks—H	22
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	18
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	17
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	13
Dog Fish—Tui Yu	8
Eel, Congee—Hoi Mann	18
Fresh water—Tun Si Yu	18
Frog—Tien Kai	23
Grouper—Sek Pan	32
Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu	12
Herring—Tui Pak	18
Halibut—Chong Kwan Kip	28
Labrid—Wong Yu Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	40
Mackerel—Chi Yu	12
Monk Fish—Mung Yu	26
Mullet—Chi Yu	24
Oysters—San Co	22
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	18
Perch—Tan Lo	18
Pike—Tui Pui Pong	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	30
Pomfret, Black—Hoi Chong	19
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Ming	48
Ray—Pai Yu	24
Rock Fish—Sek Yu	18
Roach—Chun Yu	10

Salmon—Ma Yu Yu	32
Shark—Sa Yu	10
Shake—Fo Yu	10
Shrimps—Eiu	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Sole—Tui Yu	24
Tench—Wai Yu	18
Turbot—Choi Hoi Yu	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Koi Yu	60
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

Fruits.

Almonds—Mung Yan	15
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	20
(Chefoo)—Tin Chum Ping Kho	20
Small—Hoi Tong	—
Orchard—Fan Lai Chai	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Ching	9
Heung Chiu	—
Bananas, (Orchard), Macao—San Heng On	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Yung Lau	10
Carrots—Yung Lau	10
Cocoanuts—Yah Tai	11
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	15
America—Kam San Ning Moong	8
Lichees Dried—Lai Chai small Stone	40
Small—Hoi Tong	12
Limes (Szechuan)—Sai Hing Ning Moong	15
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	20
Mangoes—San Chuk Tai	35
Oranges, (Canton)—San Ching Tin Ching	15
Oranges Sweet	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shook Tai	—
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	8
Pears, (Japan)—Sa Lay	10
Persees—Hing Chai	—
Pine-apples, (Canton)—Poon Hing Law	10
Small—Hoi Tong	15
Plantain—Tui Chai	15
Plums—Swatow, Hing Lau	10
Pumpkins, (Canton)—Chim Lo Yau	18
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	—
Walnuts—Hoi Tui	15
Green—Sung Hoi Tui	—
Water Melon—Kam San (Sai Kwai)	10
(China) Sai Kwai	—
Grapes—Sung Pui Tai	15

Vegetables &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Shung-hoi Ah Chi Chuek	15	上海菜花
Bam, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tai	25	上海菜花
(French), Shanghai—Shung Hoi Pin Tai	8	上海菜花
Broccoli—Ah Chai	11	上海菜花
Long—Tui Yu	13	上海菜花
Best Root—Hing Chai Tai	8	上海菜花
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau	8	上海菜花
Red—Hing Kai	15	上海菜花
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	15	上海菜花
Cabbage, Tai—Hing Yau Choy	—	上海菜花
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yah Chai	—	上海菜花
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	15	上海菜花
Cauliflower, Large size—Tui Yeh Chai	15	上海菜花
Medium size—Chung Yeh Chai	—	上海菜花
Small size—Sai Yeh Chai	—	上海菜花
Carrots—Kam Shan	15	上海菜花
Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Chai	—	上海菜花
Eni ish—Yung Yu	—	上海菜花
Chillies Dried—Gee Lat Chai	20	上海菜花
Red—Hing Kai	15	上海菜花
Green—Ching Lai Chai	15	上海菜花
Curry Plant, English—Kai Lok Chai	10	上海菜花
Cucumbers—Ching Kai	8	上海菜花
Bitter Squash—Fu Kai	8	上海菜花
Caulery—Qin Tai	10	上海菜花
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Kung	10	上海菜花
Old—Lo Kwai	20	上海菜花
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Li Kai	18	上海菜花
Indian Corn—Sai Kai	15	上海菜花
Lettuce—Yung Sang Chai	15	上海菜花
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	15	上海菜花
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	25	上海菜花
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Chai Koo	15	上海菜花
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Yu	15	上海菜花
Okrae	12	上海菜花
Onions, Bombay—Yung Chong Tai	12	上海菜花
Green—Sung Chong	12	上海菜花
Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chong Tai	6	上海菜花
Papaw, 1st qual.—Tai Hui San Kiu	10	上海菜花
2nd Chan	10	上海菜花
Parley—Kan Cho	8	上海菜花
Green Peas—Ching Tai	3	上海菜花
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shan	3	上海菜花
Shanghai—Shang-hoi Sho	3	上海菜花
Japan—Yut Poon Shu Tai	10	上海菜花
American—Yu Ki	10	上海菜花
Footchow—Fook-chow Sho Tai	4	上海菜花
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	3	上海菜花
Radish—Hing Lo Fat Tai	6	上海菜花
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tui Won	10	上海菜花
Sage—Tui So	18	上海菜花
Shallots—Gon Chiu Yu	7	上海菜花
Sinich—Yin Ch	5	上海菜花
Tomatoes—Fan Kai	8	上海菜花
Taro—Wu Tai	8	上海菜花
Turnips, Faint, (Long)—Lo Pak	—	上海菜花
English—Yung Lo Pak	—	上海菜花
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	—	上海菜花
(Am.)—Kam-san Chit Kw	—	上海菜花
Water Cress—Sai Yung Ch	12	上海菜花
Lily root—An Ngau	—	上海菜花
Yams—Lo Shin	—	上海菜花

This price necessarily vary from day to day, and the Seller (or Buyer) has no power to compel smallholders to sell at the price quoted.

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624, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 20, 1912.

now no mystery, as in his "Manifesto" he soundly denounces President Yuan—is on his way to Hongkong at present. Canton, therefore, is to be the headquarters of the "Reformers," the negotiators of the abortive rising in Kiangsi and the attack on the Kiangnan Arsenal, and it may therefore be safe to predict that lively times are in store for Canton and Kwangtung generally in the near future.

WASTEFUL ELECTRIC FANS.

The possibility of running an electric fan too far is pointed out by Prof. H. B. Brooke, in an article contributed to *The Electrical World*. Beyond a certain speed the fan, instead of driving the air forward, simply stirs it up, using its power wastefully. We are reminded that the principal purpose of an electric fan is to increase the flow of air in contact with the body so as to promote evaporation of the perspiration. The result is a cooling of the body and a sense of comfort on a hot summer day. But, it appears on investigation that when the power consumed by an ordinary small fan-motor is measured as the speed is increased, it is found that deducting the losses in the motor, the power increases substantially as the cube of the speed until a certain critical speed is reached, depending on the dimensions and design of the fan, when the power increases only slightly with the speed. This means that up to the critical speed the fan, of ordinary good design, moves the air forward, screw-fashion, in direct proportion to the speed of rotation, and with a power necessarily proportional to the speed cube, but when the critical speed is reached, the air column, passing through the fan, 'breaks' and churning commences. At higher rotary speeds the fan simply churns harder, but adds little to the critical speed of the emitted air.

But the mere net efficiency, or ratio of air-power delivered to electric power consumed, is not all of the story. The net efficiency of a fan may be high, and yet the machine may be relatively unsatisfactory for particular cases of service. Some fans are so designed that they can throw a small jet or column of air with considerable velocity to a great distance. Others are so designed that they can throw a large jet or column of air to a lesser distance. The first type may be compared to a rifle, and the latter to a shot-gun, both using the same powder charge. Each type has its own advantage in particular cases. The question whether the fan has its axis fixed or moving in space has an obvious bearing on the relative advantage of the two types. The case is like that of an incandescent lamp supplied with different types of reflectors. With a condensing reflector the lamp is enabled to throw a powerful illumination over a small area at a considerable distance. With a diffusing reflector it is able to scatter a weaker illumination over a larger area. Each has its own proper applications.

From the lengthy extracts which we have been reproducing from our Shanghai contemporaries, it would seem that the revolt still wears a serious aspect in the North and that the attack on the Kiangnan Arsenal was of a very grave character. Much depended upon whether it would fall, for had it passed into the hands of the southerners there can be no doubt that not only would they have been greatly encouraged to proceed with the campaign but they would have been much better equipped in a stronghold from which it would have been difficult to dislodge them. Thanks, however, to the stubborn opposition they met from those in charge of the Arsenal supported valiantly by the northern troops and, mainly, by the Chinese navy, the southerners were repulsed in every attack they made upon the coveted stronghold. There appears to have been considerable dabbling as to the loyalty of the navy, but when the critical moment arrived they fought as gallantly for properly constituted authority as any of the Northerners. It is thus obvious that President Yuan may thoroughly rely not only upon his well-trained army but also upon his navy. The situation, it is therefore clear, is wholly in favour of a complete victory for the President and that before long, if the fighting continues—which is more than probable—the venue of the conflict will be shifted much further south than the Yangtze.

As we are firmly of opinion that President Yuan's opponents are actuated by motives that will stand the test of time better than those based upon selfishness, we are equally sure that the Southerners will find a certain measure of support, as indeed has already been the case. This will, of course, tend to protract the hostilities and it would be very rash to predict what might happen in Kiangsi and Kwangtung. There seems to be at present a tendency of the Southern leaders to assemble in Kwangtung. The ex-Viceroy of Canton to whose visit to Hongkong we referred yesterday and of whom we have now to chronicle a hasty exit by the night boat to Canton last night, is only one of the present distinguished members of the Kuomintang in the South at this moment. Dr. Sun Yat Sen—around whom there is

now no mystery, as in his "Manifesto" he soundly denounces President Yuan—is on his way to Hongkong at present. Canton, therefore, is to be the headquarters of the "Reformers," the negotiators of the abortive rising in Kiangsi and the attack on the Kiangnan Arsenal, and it may therefore be safe to predict that lively times are in store for Canton and Kwangtung generally in the near future.

At the office of the P.W.D., a plot of Crown land comprising 7,038 square feet situate in Taipei, was sold. The upset premium was \$21,204, and the realised premium \$33,000, the purchasers being Messrs. Lau Chiu Pak, Ho Kom Tong and Chan Kai Ming.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Four cases of plague, bringing the year's total to 255, are notified to-day.

Further evidence was taken at the Police Court this afternoon in the Jubilee Road murder trial.

Donations are to be invited for a new Diocesan girls' school at Kowloon, to be erected at a cost of \$47,000.

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About the usual number of Royal Garrison Artillery details have been placed under orders at Home to proceed to Hongkong this morning on the a.s. "Somali." 7 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 4 Staff Sergeants, and the customary proportion of other ranks, approximately 230, it is expected will comprise the draft.

Before Mr. Hargrave at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon Yan Chai, alias Kan Ping Chan, was charged with the murder of his younger brother, Kan Hop, on the Jubilee Road on Jan. 15. Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. G. K. Hall, Barrister, defended. Mr. Hop on described the evidence against his accused as being highly circumstantial. A cow-boy heard a shot fired between 10.45 and 11.15 a.m. on the day in question, and after meeting a man and then deceased's brother he found the body. There was evidence that the brothers were not on good terms. The hearing was adjourned.

A direct, semi-monthly steamship service between Manila and North China ports, something for which there has been a crying need for years has been assured by the Kailan Mining Administration, one of the largest coal concerns in China, which was formerly known as the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited. The first vessel of this line, the *Sir Richard Austrey*, 3,400 tons, will arrive from Chiawangtao on Wednesday and will sail again for Chiawangtao direct, July 27, making the trip in seven days. Within two months the time table of this line will be running regularly every two weeks between Manila and Chiawangtao.

ELECTRIC COMPANY SUE.

FITTER A CLAIM FALLS.

A Chinese fitter formerly employed by the Hongkong Electric Company summoned the company at the Magistrate's this morning for "wrongful dismissal," claiming \$16, half a month's wages in lieu of notice.

Mr. Lewis represented the company. The complainant said that he left his work of the afternoon of July 15 and was soon afterwards arrested. The following day he was brought before the court on a charge of assaulting the foreman, and was fined \$20. When he went back to work he was dismissed by the number one. He applied to the number one and the manager for his half month's wages, but they refused to pay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, the complainant admitted that when he was before the court on July 16 he was admitted to bail, but did not return to work, and that he was found guilty of having assaulted himself from duty, and of disobeying orders. Mr. Lewis pointed out to the magistrate that the amount of the claim was nothing to the company, who were defending the case on account of the very important principle involved. Under the Ordinance a servant dismissed for misconduct could not claim any part of the wages which would otherwise be properly due to him since the last day of his employment. The claim was dismissed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOXING IN HONGKONG.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Dear Sir,—Please allow me a little space in your esteemed paper to make a few remarks in reply to "D. O. Stopitz." It is seldom I find to print to give vent to my grievances, and I certainly object to many so-called critics who delight in finding fault with promoters of boxing on any other sports in the Colony, without first ascertaining the actual facts and conditions under which a promoter has to contend with, and also to try and please everybody. Mr. Hall has always been successful in getting together some good and clean bouts, and nobody could call at Saturday night's entertainment which proved to be one of the best "Boxing Shows" ever put up in Hongkong.

It may be that some of the events seemed easy and of short duration, but the main event between Box and Stoker Perkins alone was worth the money, and I am sure everybody will look forward to see these two meet again.

Yours, etc.,
Hongkong, July 29.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is so simple and so effective that all chemists and druggists should have it in stock. It has been used for forty years and is just what is wanted for all these ailments. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE REVOLT.

CANTON IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

NORTHERN TROOPS COMING SOUTH.

DR. SUN YAT SEN ON HIS WAY TO CANTON.

RENEWED FIGHTING AT SHANGHAI.

SHELLS FLYING OVER SETTLEMENT.

A BOY INJURED.

July 29.
Routier's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that after two quiet nights firing was resumed on the evening of the 28th inst.

Shells were flying over the Foreign Settlement. One burst in the gardens, and a boy lying on the grass was injured. It is expected that the cruisers will attack the Woosung forts to-day.

CRISIS AT CANTON.

BRITISH STRAINERS READY.

A telegram from Routier's Hongkong correspondent states that the Consuls at Canton have been instructed that the British river steamers at Canton will be in readiness to embark women and children in case of emergency.

DR. SUN COMING SOUTH.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is leaving Shanghai for Hongkong to-morrow with a few members of his party, who propose to make Canton their headquarters.

TROOPS FOR WOOSUNG.

The China Merchants steamers Anking, Kungking, and Sai Chi, have arrived off Woosung with Northern troops on board, but on account of the Rebel fort which is holding out they have not yet been able to land. The Naval Commander at Shanghai has planned a simultaneous sea and land attack.

MOBILISING AGAINST CANTON.

A Presidential order has been sent to the Governors of Kwangchau, Yunnan and Kweichow to mobilise the military preparatory to operating against Canton.

A number of steamers, escorted by five warships, will start from the North within a week with troops for Canton.

REBEL DISSENSIONS.

Dissensions regarding the allocation of the important official posts, have arisen among the rebels at Anhui, and threaten to become serious.

EUROPEAN OPINION ON THE CRISIS.

European opinion in Shanghai upon the compromise which the Central Government is reported to have suggested is that if the government agrees to negotiate with the rebels, upon no matter what terms, it will amount to an admission that the government is not sufficient strong to suppress rebels in the Republic, and that in such circumstances the Powers would be quite justified in sending troops and warships to protect their interests.

SHANGHAI'S REBEL GOVERNOR LEAVES.

It is reported in Shanghai that Chan Chi Mei, the rebel Governor of Shanghai, has left in a German ship for Yangtze, en route to Dairen, the object of his visit being to endeavour to persuade the Manchou princes to revolt. If his mission is successful, he will return to Shanghai; if not he will flee to Japan.

B. & S. STEAMER'S REPORT.

The China Merchants steamer Anking which has arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong reports that as she passed Hukow there were several cruisers of the Northern squadron anchored near the forts. The Anking passed without molestation. The whole of the Hukow district is said to be in the hands of the Northern troops.

MORE FIGHTING AT SHANGHAI.

In the belief that there would be no further fighting at Shanghai for a day or two many persons living in the fighting zone returned to their homes, but hostilities recommenced last evening, and the attack was directed against the Arsenal held by the Northern troops. The result of the engagement is not known, but it seems certain that the Arsenal held out.

SHOPS CLOSING IN CANTON.

Matters are assuming a more serious aspect in Canton. Many of the merchants have already secretly removed their goods to a safe place, and have closed their shops, and traders with large stocks are disposing of their goods as rapidly as possible. The banks and money changers have likewise closed their doors, and only the Government banks and exchange are obtainable in the shops.

DEPRECIATED NOTES.

The value of the notes fell yesterday to 45 cents. It is stated that already 80 million dollars worth of paper currency has been issued by the provincial government, and despite its depreciation the Treasury department is very busy printing further large quantities of paper. The soldiers are being paid with the paper money and have been officially notified that their wages will be raised to compensate for any depreciation which may occur.

A PHANTOM GENERAL.

A report was current in the City this morning to the effect that a general of high standing had been sent to Chan Kwang Ming from the President with the offer of a free pardon if he would at once cease to oppose the Central government, but inquires fail to confirm the rumour, which is discredited by prominent Chinese in touch with happenings and the movement of officials in the North.

H.M.S. CLIO CALLED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON FOR CANTON.

The following appeared in recent Chinese newspapers in the North:

During the period of the union of the north and the south, I recommended Yuan Shih-kai to the consideration of the National Council, with the belief that he would be true and loyal to the Republic and act according to the expectation of our 400,000,000 countrymen. Ever since that time, I have avoided power and interest and have supported him whenever he was beset with danger and suspicion. Extremists have occasionally blamed me for my treatment of Yuan, but my original sentiments were in no way affected. Unexpectedly, Yuan's treachery was wholly exposed by the murder of Sun.

At the time, I published my determination to oppose Yuan to the world. If Yuan understood that public opinion could not be gained, he should have resigned his office then. Unfortunately Yuan is working solely for self, and has shaped his actions accordingly in direct opposition to the people's desire, culminating in the people of the south taking up arms against him, one following upon another in the space of within ten days. Judging by the general situation, the safety of the nation and the stability of the people will all depend upon Yuan alone, upon his remaining in or retiring from office. Public servant as Yuan is, not only is he disregarding the welfare of the nation, but on the contrary, he is willing to sacrifice both the country and the people in order to strengthen his own position. No such president should be permitted to be created in the Republic of China. Now, the people hereby unanimously demand that Yuan shall resign his office, so as to end the struggle, to save the nation and to satisfy the hope of the people, and you earnestly expect that he will comply.

The "North China Daily News" of the 25th inst. contains further particulars of the attack of the Arsenal and the defence of Shanghai Settlement.

A NIGHT ATTACK FROM THE CITY.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

A few minutes after the rebels at St. Catherine's Bridge on Wednesday night had opened their attack, the forces from the West Gate of the City, where they had retreated on Wednesday morning, advanced, making their way towards the railway terminus whence the entrance to the Arsenal can be attacked. As in the rest of the country over which these engagements have been spread, trees and houses at this point served to conceal the objective of the rebels. With them they had several guns, and their first object seems to have been to throw shells into the Arsenal. Occasionally from the neighbourhood could be heard a crash where one had struck, but early in the engagement at any rate the aim of the gunners was decidedly at fault. Shell after shell passed over the Arsenal and splashed into the river not far from where the gunboats were lying, but so far as can be learnt did little damage.

Under cover of this fire the infantry of the rebel forces made its way forward towards the Arsenal. Earlier in the evening a visit to the precincts of the fortress had shown that the Government forces were well concealed among the trees, which are very numerous at this place, and it is more than likely that when the attack was delivered rifleman were again placed there. However, the principal part of this engagement was probably the artillery duel which took place.

THE MEN OF WAR.

By midnight the men-of-war in the river came into action, directing their shell fire over the Arsenal and between it and Nanhai, whence the attack came. From the Arsenal a determined resistance upon the rebel attack was also kept up, but it appears that the greatest amount of damage was done by shrapnel, most of the wounds attended by instant death.

Until about 6 a.m. the firing was kept up from either side, but by this time the rebel troops had decided that they

could not succeed in their attack. Although at one time they had approached fairly close to the line of the Government forces, they had been driven back, leaving their dead and wounded scattered here and there on the field.

Yesterday a barrage of handgates was erected on the Arsenal road near the Huchingling, the furthest outpost of the rebels in this locality, in preparation for a sortie from the Arsenal.

REBEL HEADQUARTERS FIRED.

The pause in the firing in the afternoon gave the now reinforced rebels time to arrange an attack upon the Government troops, and starting about one o'clock they advanced from the neighbourhood of St. Catherine's Bridge towards the railway. They covered the ground in skirmishing order, but the Government soldiers had made their position secure, and under their fire the rebels were forced to retire on the village near the bridge.

The rebels now opened a shell fire on the Arsenal with two guns which they had brought up and posted on the south side of the creek just below the bridge. Most of the shells, very believed to have fallen short of their objective, but the shrapnel fire which they drew from the Arsenal guns resulted in a bad blow to their side. Up to this point the headquarters of the rebels had been the Human Guild, a large building on the Lungtun Road only a few hundred yards from the bridge. This was shelled by the Government artillery, and by two o'clock it was untenable. Flames soon burst from all over the building, and from points of vantage in the French Concession the fire could be seen, a huge volume of smoke showing up and indicating that the place was doomed.

At this stage of the engagement the fire of the Government forces was admirably directed, and the rebels found it necessary to retreat further towards the City. Having lost their previous headquarters they now established themselves some distance away in the White Cloud Temple.

The excellent flanking movement which had been initiated on the opening day of the fight had produced the best results. Evidently the disaster which overtook the opening attack from the side of Lungtun Road had had a bad effect on the troops there, for yesterday it was reported that the Pagoda district was clear of the rebel forces. Doubtless many had joined hands with the soldiers at St. Catherine's Bridge, but many more are believed to have fled, and a camp in that vicinity was, as early as yesterday morning, found to be absolutely deserted.

MORE DAMAGE BY STRAY SHELLS.

The indifferent shooting of the combatants led to further damage to foreign property yesterday and although in no single instance was the damage very great it occasioned much alarm and a fair amount of inconvenience. No fatalities are reported, but a cat is stated to have been killed by a spent shell. As was the case on the previous day most damage was done in the French Concession. The house of Mr. Levy in Route des Saucers was struck in the rear and the furniture of one room was destroyed. It was here that the cat was killed. A shell narrowly missed the premises of Mr. H. M. Gordon, No. 30, Rue Eugene Baril, and fell into the yard. Mr. H. L. Ffrench, who resides in Route Vallon, had a shell burst immediately above his house. But for the height at which the shell was flying the consequences would no doubt have been very serious. A shell from the guns of the rebel forces fell on the Chang-kai-pang Wharf, shortly after midnight. It struck a pillar and entered a godown, ripping up the concrete floor. Some little time later the men on duty saw two other shells enter the mud below the wharf and several others just fall short of the buildings and happily fly into the water.

The greatest fears have all along been entertained for the foreign buildings in the vicinity of St. Catherine's Bridge, particularly for some of the mission establishments which have been at times the direct line of fire. Yesterday afternoon's artillery operations resulted in the Women's Union Mission House, which is occupied by Miss Irvine and situated on the Arsenal Road, having a very narrow escape. One shell practically demolished the gate house, while a second entered the drawing room but happily failed to explode. In the same vicinity the house known as Stenrod's was hit by a shell, which exploded just under the back steps, but fortunately did no injury to any of the inmates.

The French power station and tramcar depot are in the direct line and during the period of heavy firing shells burst at frequent intervals above and around the works. It was, at times, unsafe to cross the compound; one shell burst in front of the Clement, the Traffic Manager's house, and fragments of others penetrated into the bacteriological laboratory and the boiler room, causing much damage. Shrapnel alone entered the general Manager's office, and the Accountant's office, where all the clocks were forced to leave work. The dwellings in the compound, occupied by Messrs. Harrison, Tardieu, Trochet and Clement, the roof of the carshed, and the house of the sub-Manager were all occupied by rifle shots. Many shells also escaped the shells bursting above and around it. The waterworks station at Tung-tao is completely isolated. Supplies have, however, been sent to the people in charge. Many shells burst above the place.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL.

The French cruiser "Montcalm" reached Shanghai yesterday with Admiral de Kerléo, and in the evening the Admiral landed 150 men and two Gatling guns in the Concession, thus affording aid to the French soldiers, some of whom had been without any sleep for forty-eight hours.

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Steamers to Colon	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamer from Colon to Marseilles and London	Due Marseilles (Bridal day later)	Due Plymouth (day later)
Steamer ASSATE DEBTA	Mon, Sat'day Aug. 16	Steamer MAJWA MONGOLIA	Sunday Aug. 31	Saturday Sept. 6
ARODIA DEVANHA ASSATE CHINA DELTA INDIA	Aug. 30 Sept. 13 Sept. 27 Oct. 11 Oct. 25 Nov. 8	MACEDONIA MAJWA MOULTAN WOREA MARMORA MOLDAVIA	Saturday Sept. 27 Oct. 11 Oct. 25 Nov. 8 Nov. 22 Dec. 6	Friday Oct. 8 Oct. 22 Oct. 31 Nov. 14 Nov. 28 Dec. 12

Passengers change Steamer at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI Steamer also
to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved
in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE - £13.15 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £41.10 SINGLE - £7.15 RETURN.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-MAIL) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Due London
SHIMLA	August 6	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
SHAMOR	August 20	Sept. 25	October 5
SANKIN	September 3	Oct. 9	October 13
NYANZA	September 17	Oct. 24	November 2
NOBE	October 1	Nov. 19	November 29
NILE	October 15	Nov. 2	December 11
SYRIA	October 29	Dec. 16	December 24
SUMATRA	November 12	Dec. 29	January 6

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at
MARSEILLES, as noted.

FARES TO LONDON

1st SALOON £58.10 SINGLE - £12.10 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £38.10 SINGLE - £7.10 RETURN.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Via SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN.

Via SHANGHAI.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA
MARSEILLES, via Ports: ERNEST SIMONS, Bruch, 29th July, at 1 p.m.

Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours
railway from Marseilles to London. Interchange passengers on their arrival at
Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

de BUSSEBERRE, Act. Agts.

OTTEN'S BUILDING.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft HANSA.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

TO MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, & TO NEW YORK

via COLOMBO, HONGKONG & JAPAN TO VANCOUVER (B.O.)

via COLOMBO, HONGKONG & JAPAN TO VANCOUVER (B.O.)

via COLOMBO, HONGKONG & JAPAN TO VANCOUVER (B.O.)

via COLOMBO, HONGKONG & JAPAN TO VANCOUVER (B.O.)

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SHIPPING

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

(ANDREW WEIR & CO.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO TAKE PLACE AS MAY BE ARRANGED FROM
HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.O.,
SEATTLE and TACOMA.
CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

CARGO carried on through Bills of Lading from Hongkong to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (NATAL), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to steamers of the Indian
African Line.

From COLOMBO, MARIAMBAH 15th August.
For Rates and further information, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MARINE AGENTS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS (if convenient) and affording the
quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MARINE AGENTS.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

RAILWAY CO.

Connecting at TACOMA & SEATTLE with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

RAILWAY.

Is only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route

from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Ports in the

U.S.A. and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR VICTORIA, B.O. AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers

CHICAGO MARU

CANADA MARU

TACOMA MARU

PANAMA MARU

SEATTLE MARU

MEXICO MARU

Call at KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,

SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

These Newly Built Steamers have the speed and are fitted with the latest

Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted

rooms for carrying Silk, Tea, and other goods. Special attention given to

Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG

AND COLOMBO.

Steamer

INDO MARU

LUZON MARU

For MOI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LUZON MARU

SAIGON MARU

Call at KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,

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Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted

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Express connection.

CHINA AND FORMOSA LINE.

For TAMSUI, via SWATOW & AMOI.

Steamer

SHOSHU MARU

For KOCHOW via SWATOW AND AMOI.

KALIO MARU

For ANKING & TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

SOSHU MARU

Call at KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,

SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

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Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

DIRECT ROUTE TO AMERICA.

GRAND NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SS MINNESOTA

Capacity 23,000 Tons

Length 330 Feet

Beam 73 Feet

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SAILS FROM HONGKONG ON TUESDAY 19th August at Noon.

FOR

SEATTLE via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA,

KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION - Suites and state-rooms (all

points in the Pacific, Europe, Canada and Europe).

Direct connection to Seattle via Coast Northern and Pacific Coast Railways.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe

and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

For full information regarding freight or passenger apply to

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Head Office for the Far East: 10, The Arcade, HONGKONG.

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Yokohama supplied to EUROPE by the practical STEAMSHIP LINE

TRANS-BIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.

HAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS, CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

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Head Office: LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government

MONTHLY FAST SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).

Via Suez, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said.

S.S. BOHEMIA, 1900 tons, will leave as above on 15th August, at 4 p.m.

Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers, no extra, no tips, no inside cabins. Doctor.

Stewards, No. 1st Class, 2nd Class, 3rd Class, 4th Class, 5th Class, 6th Class, 7th Class, 8th Class, 9th Class, 10th Class, 11th Class, 12th Class, 13th Class, 14th Class, 15th Class, 16th Class, 17th Class, 18th Class, 19th Class, 20th Class, 21st Class, 22nd Class, 23rd Class, 24th Class, 25th Class, 26th Class, 27th Class, 28th Class, 29th Class, 30th Class, 31st Class, 32nd Class, 33rd Class, 34th Class, 35th Class, 36th Class, 37th Class, 38th Class, 39th Class, 40th Class, 41st Class, 42nd Class, 43rd Class, 44th Class, 45th Class, 46th Class, 47th Class, 48th Class, 49th Class, 50th Class, 51st Class, 52nd Class, 53rd Class, 54th Class, 55th Class, 56th Class, 57th Class, 58th Class, 59th Class, 60th Class, 61st Class, 62nd Class, 63rd Class, 64th Class, 65th Class, 66th Class, 67th Class, 68th Class, 69th Class, 70th Class, 71st Class, 72nd Class, 73rd Class, 74th Class, 75th Class, 76th Class, 77th Class, 78th Class, 79th Class, 80th Class, 81st Class, 82nd Class, 83rd Class, 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